







as follows:—His Excellency the Governor

feeling of benevolence towards us as a matter of business, calculating upon a fairly sure prospect of a profit, and if they are not profit they are indignant when we pursue a course which tends to destroy their chance of profit, or to subject them to an actual loss. It is not a cause for surprise. Our Government, when considering the expenditure of the money which it has to pay for all ordinary times to be able to, inquire whether the money can be raised on terms which can afford to pay, and this cannot be done, then and there is the hand that the brokers have laid upon themselves. The purchases of former loans, supposing that the stock would be available at a profit, are in a different category. They are helplessly exposed to the fluctuations of the market, and the appointment or loss of it may be a matter of life and death, and the Government, in controlling the market, can be of use to talk to men in such a way as to control the extent of our resources or the reproductive character of the country. The long and long times of that kind may tell in the course of time upon the minds of private owners, if they are not counteracted by legislation, wild talk, or movements of the reconstruction of society. But for the Government, the success of the enterprise helped forward the success of loans as a matter of business, such a line of remark is practically laid in the clouds. With all our territory, we are troubled with the necessities of the people. With our immense resources and our reproductive powers, we have the power of making debentures unsaleable by those who then exempt at a loss. Is it a wonder the men who do hold their own at the time to exercise that power? Their resources are not unbounded; they can trust to the possibilities of an indefinite future; they cannot extricate themselves from financial embarrassment, and they are in a position where people may be restrained from dissipating credit by a regard to the value of the

and Lady Charles Scott, his Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. Sir James and Lady Selous, Hon. T. M. Slatery and Lady Darley, Captain Davis and Lady Margaret Villiers, Lord Villiers and Lady Villiers, Lord and Lady de Grey, Colonel Nerny-Talboys and Mrs. F. Osborne.

In the second act of honors his Excellency the Governor dined with Lady Darley and Lady Selous, and the Hon. Some of the military men last night wore upon their heels, to the detriment of more than one lady's dress. The ballroom was beautifully decorated, and the ladies were seated on mat on all sides. The garden, lighted with the electric light, was used as a promenade.

By comparison with the two previous sittings of the House, the session of the 14th of July was a very quiet one. In the House of Assembly. Most of the leading members on either side had spoken, and there was but a moderate attendance when the House met. Mr. Wall, having been called to the bar, did not attend, and continued the debate on the want of confidence motion. In his opening sentence he fully admitted the importance of the session, and the importance of the question. He said the House had now been practically narrowed down to the issue raised by Mr. Cane, and that the House was now in a position to decide the question of the Ministry, in dealing with the Broken Hill trouble, had not overstepped the bounds of the law, but had simply administered justice in accordance with the law. He then went on to go back to historical precedent he showed that Governments had hitherto been impeached only for breaches of the law, and not for carrying out the law. He stated, limited his remarks with regard to the Broken Hill dispute should not be weighed in the balance against the Government, members should vote on the question of the confidence, as if no disturbing influence had intervened. Mr. Wall was decidedly constitutional in his utterances. He then went on to say that he was in favor of his first attitude in support of "law and order," and wisely advised members to waste less time in sinning talk, in order that a few of the much-mentioned members might be able to speak, including many of the members notorious for prolonged talk, was with Mr. Wall over the hour, and there was many warm cheers when he declared that he was a real and a true Australian, and so long and have done so little." Turning to the cross-benchers, he lectured members vigorously for wasting the time of the House by delivering long and tedious speeches, and for not supporting, and declared his willingness, when the motion of censure was disposed of, to become one of five to clear the galleries and to see the legislators out of the House. His declaration, at all the

urities they hold; but we can hardly eloquence. Mr. Wall's speech was commendably

for their co-operation in raising the matter to a higher level. The misfortune is that we do not stand alone. Whilst people in London learn that our Government is inquiring into the matter, Mr. Carruthers, who rose from the other side, actually complimented the member on his temperate tone. Mr. Carruthers expressed firm approval of the course taken by

Mr. Reid, judging that the Government, from the way in which it had treated the Opposition, was

hear that Tasmanian is waiting the chance of another loan, and that Queensland is waiting the chance of another loan, although they are both waiting to abstain for a time, look forward to the renewal of operations upon the market at the beginning of next year. Tasmanian demand would probably be very small one; but still the anticipation of a small amount of the sale of the case. Every fresh proposal, whenever it may come and never small the amount required may tends to depress the value of Australian stock in the market, to the extent of the misanthropic, and to keep up and aggravate that station which has been in existence, to prejudice, for so long a time. To say it must, by some means, keep riding for a fall."

This member for Canterbury, before entering upon the actual question, took some trouble to state that he was not a member of the Government, as Mr. Barton had been conversed by Mr. Barton. He held that the Attorney-General, by the free use of taunts about miserable subterfuges and so on, was doing much to establish the reputation of the Government. He deprecated the apologetic attitude which the Government had taken up with regard to its Broken Hill action, and, as a lawyer, expressed his opinion that the Government should have been instituted under the statute law of the colony, which all could read, and not under the ancient and ill-defined common law. He did not think that the Government had been guilty of any offence, but that the language of "law and order" furnished a valid excuse for keeping the Ministry in office, reviewing in a spirit of strong antagonism the position of some of the members of the Government during the maritime strike. He ridiculed

of the market, hard as the sentence of  
finance may be. this "cry for mercy," instancing the conduct of  
the Opposition during the maritime strike, when,

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d, but they are of exceptional beauty and  
careful to indicate, whilst criticising the action of  
the Government, that he was as firm as ever

the moon in different phases, and the old pictures of the moon, "the finest published," but in order to show that the moon was not always as it is, and had not yet been reached, two other pictures of the moon have been made—one on the left of the diameter of the moon, the other on the right. The diameter of the moon is both at full of detail, and would bear still our enlargement, and in the larger one half of the diameter of the moon is shown. The moon is a sphere, and the diameter is shown to stand up in solid relief, as if we were looking at a model instead of a photograph, and the valleys and cliffs are far more distinct and more numerous than in the illustration from Sydney. We have also a picture of recent comet, with its eight tails; another of one of the brightest stars of the milky way, and a picture of the planet Mars.

to one degree, and it takes in 64 square feet of distance, with hundreds of

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Governor and Lady Jersey at Government  
as last night was favoured with better  
ment was a law unto itself, and therefore the  
ings of any previous Parliament or Ministry did

under than its predecessor last week, and as the audience was somewhat smaller dancing was not done with as much care. A number of naval and military men were present in the evening. The Hon. Lord Chelmsford, Lord Henry-Talbot among the members of the Legislative Council were present, but affairs in the Legislative Assembly were apparently unimportant. The Hon. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Macgregor were present.

line of reasoning, Mr. Ewing came to the more practical fiscal question and argued in favour of

ing along at the ball. There were present—  
Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Wm. H. Jones,  
Catharine Adair, Lord Charles Scott and  
Lady Scott, the Ladies Margaret and Mary  
Anne, Lord Villiers, Miss Norman, Miss  
Norman, Lady and Miss Darley,  
Miss Gifford, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. Jones,  
G. Innes, Lady and Miss Selmonia, Lady  
the Misses Dibbs, Colonel Reany-Tailour,  
Mrs. T. M. and Mrs. Slattery, Lady and

in defeating the Government at the present

Mr. Fairfax, Mr. H. C. Russell, C.M.G.,  
 Messrs Russell, Mr. H. A. Russell, Mr. and  
 F. B. Stuart, Captain the Hon. Rupert Leigh,  
 G. J. Goocher, Captain Chalmersley, Colonel  
 Mrs. Spalding, Consul Pellidram, Judge  
 Hardings, Mr. Criswell Walker, C.M.G.,  
 Messrs Walker, Mr. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G.,  
 Mr. Robert, Captain Davis.

tain Lang, Mrs. P. Osborne, Hon. Dr. and

Crood, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cameron, Turner, Dr. Marano, Dr. E. M. Stephen, Dr. Stephen, Captain Faber, Lieutenant Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Joseph, Miss Zell, Mr. Darley. The programme contained dances, the music being supplied by Need's band. A novelty was introduced in "The Joke." The first set of dances was danced from the music.



**DEPRESSION AND LOW WAGES.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The statement that there is a universal conspiracy to reduce wages may have no foundation in

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Sir,—The statement that there is a universal conspiracy to reduce wages may have no foundation in

men to that "times are really so bad that wages must be reduced" (the inference being that a reduction in wages is necessary to save the jobs of the working-men are met together resistance against such a reduction is agreed on). The wages have already been reduced in many of the industries. All over the world, the lady's-man, whose intertemporal reward was "2s and 6d", hustled from door to door by the guerrilla forces of unemployment, has been reduced to 2s and 6d, and is now inclined to abstain and food. The wages of provokers, seditionists, and competitors have in many establishments been cut down, while the maritime workers have been reduced to 10s and 6d, and are now in an effort to reduce their pay, while the attempt to reduce the wages of the mineral miners at Ipswich Hill and the wages of the mineral miners at Ipswich Hill and the wages of the sewer-men of Sydney still goes on. The wages of shopmen and clerks are being steadily reduced, and for these men—earnest, too, highly educated, and with a high standard of living—there is no prospect of any relief.

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tion would be of much greater intensity than that the unemployed would be more numerous. The same argument can be made for the existing circumstances, all social tasks can be performed without their aid. During the last great strike the unemployed were quickly cleared off. Thus we preserve a vacuum that only labor, exerted to produce, can fill. The unemployed are not idle for a time equal to that if the old conditions of things were where capitalism so intently divs products that it can produce more than it can consume. Production, aided by combination and invention, produces more than it can consume. It produces, breeds, breeds, and quadruples; while the rest of the population consumes. The surplus of production as the aggregate of production was augmented. It is a established fact that without a strict control of production may result in a decrease of consumption, with an accompanying increase in idleness, and the same may be said of the United States and the German Republic—two of the greatest political economists that ever lived—puts the matter thus:

article): "If 10 labourers produce 20 bushels of wheat in a given time, and receive 10 bushels as

the productivity of labour, they produce 20 bushels in the same time and receive a greater share, their productivity is not increased. The productivity of the land produces pauperism and "periods of commercial depression." *Leibniz* asks the reader to suppose that the total national product during some year is 100 million. This is divided into 100 million units being equal, a measure of equal value. This product is divided equally between landlords, capitalists, and farmers. The farmer has 100,000, the capitalist, and the landlord, each has 1 million is devoted to State purposes. The equilibrium is complete; all classes are satisfied, none are unemployed, pauperism and crime are absent. But if the productivity of the land production in many directions is needed. By some means production is doubled; but, the same distributive equilibrium is preserved, the farmer has 200,000, the capitalist, and the landlord, each has 2 million. But if the productivity of the land is increased, the farmer will not be satisfied, should the units be divided that the labourer only receive four millions and the State and the capitalist each receive six millions. If the productivity of the land is increased, the farmer will not be satisfied, should the units be divided that the labourer only receive four millions and the State and the capitalist each receive six millions each, then the social equilibrium is over-

has increased, but the laborers' propensities to consume consequently has not increased in the same proportion, so that the demand for their labor, assuming that which is produced for him. Further, the capitalists and landlords, not having too often been devoted to the purchase of trinkets and idle luxuries, have not increased their demand for labor to their increased share, their increased savings are devoted to the purchase of trinkets and idle luxuries, and the demand for labor is not increased. For a time production is stimulated, but the laborers have no power to purchase the goods which are produced, and power is relatively diminished, and so warehouses remain overstocked, hands are dismissed, and production is stopped. In the depression thus induced the proper relations may be restored, but the equilibrium cannot be long maintained, simply because, with a smaller demand of wealth-producing, as justly said, the demand for labor is not increased.

Every producer buys as a consumer. In the process of production he produces a certain amount of goods, and he must have a certain amount of wages; more goods must bring about a decreased demand for labor, and the demand for labor is a demand for labour: first, in the places of distribu-

places of production—the farms and factories. An all-round increase of wages means an all-round in-

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There, finding no idle men anywhere, would find it necessary to tempt workers away from their present employ by offering them an advance of wages. Consequently there would be a steady increase of wages corresponding in direct ratio to the increase of production, and competition would exist between employers for the use of servants, not, as now, between employees for the opportunity to earn wages. Labour is the only standard of value; it is the amount of average labour put into an article that determines its price, and the worker's standard of

at a low or high makes the price of articles and the wages of the country. The competition of the foreign market under the influence of the law of production for profit, competition for the custom of the consumer, allied to competition for the right to toil, continually tends to reduce the best down prices, and the price of labour. The efforts of profit-mongers are continually directed towards a diminution of wages, and the unemployed are the levers with which they exert that pressure. This is known to result from the writings of Say and Lassalle as the "Iron Law of Wages."

Said Adam Smith (the quotation is not literal, but the argument is the same) in the "Wealth of Nations":

"The produce of labour—the entire product—constitutes the natural recompense or wages of labour. It is that original state of things which precedes both the appropriation of land and the introduction of money. The produce of labour belongs to the labourer. He has neither landed nor master to

tioned, the wages of labour would have augmented with all those improvements in its productive powers to which the duration of labour gives occasion. All things would have gradually increased in value, but, being produced by a *smaller quantity of labour*, and being appropriated, "stock" being accumulated in private hands, conditions are changed, and the luttie between labour and the means of subsistence is increased. The *value* of the wage and what is the duration of a nominal working day. The capitalist with "freedom of contract" blazoned on his forehead, and a horde of necessitous unemployed at his back, says: "The *value* of the wage and what is the duration of a nominal working day, will oppose to little pro-

Therefore, the capitalist would have wages governed by the mere amount of substance necessary to keep the fire of life alight in the workers, with the position of the worker in the production of wealth as a mere appendage, because it is as necessary that labourers should be produced as that wage-saving machinery should be manufactured. On the other hand, the employer says: "I have to produce the wealth that I am to give to the worker, and I have to produce it to the freest and fullest development of all my faculties, physical, mental, and moral. He that pays less than is sufficient for these purposes, robs me, and also augments my weakness, ill health, and premature decrepitude. To me the normal working day means that a sufficient interval shall elapse between the hours of toil to restore my ability to work, and to occupy before the prior period of toil was entered on."

The position of both employer and employee is

employers really desire to reduce wages there, and they choose the present time because of the existence of great mobs of unemployed workers in all Australian cities. They do not even attempt to argue that the mines don't pay at present rates; their unexpressed argument is that they would pay higher

case this way: Our wages are already too low. We cannot consent to a further reduction. Wages do not go far in this barren region as elsewhere, because the expense of long transit and the lack of local pro-



